

ABDUL'S HOARD SAFE

Why Rulers Always Intrust Their Money to Banks in Foreign Countries.

By EX-ATTACHE.

Where is Abdul Hamid's treasure? That is the question which is exciting more universal interest than any other in connection with the crisis at Constantinople. It was estimated a few weeks before his deposition at over \$250,000,000.

Enormous as is this figure, it will no longer appear exaggerated when the fact is taken into consideration that throughout the thirty-three years of his reign he has had virtually free access to the national treasury, the first claim upon all the annual revenues that he made use of his autocratic power to secure great estates in every portion of his empire, and that he, as a general rule, confiscated the fortunes of all those who had incurred his displeasure or who had died within his reach.

Thus ex-Khedive Ismail of Egypt, who was indicted under the most tempting promises to transfer his residence from Naples to Stamboul, Abdul Hamid even going so far as to hold out to him the prospect of restoration to throne at Cairo, and who was detained in gilded captivity for the remainder of his days on the shores of the Bosphorus, is known to have left a colossal fortune, of which the Sultan coolly assumed possession, turning a deaf ear to the dead man's family and relatives.

The extent of Ismail's wealth may be estimated by the fact that for an entire week prior to his own deposition in 1879 ammunition wagons were engaged in conveying treasure from his palaces of Alexandria at Cairo by the old and deserted road to Suez, where it was placed on board an Italian steamship, which had been chartered for the purpose. It may safely, therefore, be taken for granted that the figure of \$250,000,000, given as a conservative estimate of the fortune of Abdul Hamid, is not exaggerated.

The most careful search of the Yildiz Kiosk, where Abdul Hamid made his home for more than three decades, has led to the discovery of sums amounting to some \$5,000,000 hidden away in caches revealed by his former retainers.

But the bulk of his treasure has not been found, for the very simple reason that it has been deposited abroad. Abdul Hamid, following the example of most other European sovereigns, has always kept a very large sum on deposit in foreign banks partly in prevision of the loss of his throne and partly, too, in order to assure the future of those of his wives and of his children who enjoyed in a more special degree than the others his love and affection.

Ever since the coup d'etat of last September, when he was compelled to promulgate a new constitution, Abdul Hamid had granted in 1876, he has been adding to his hoards abroad, with the idea of placing all his available property beyond the reach of any such revolution as that which he has now been overthrown. A man of remarkable shrewdness and ability, he is known to have realized his danger and to have prepared for it. Indeed, there is no doubt but that he would have escaped capture had he not been so confident that he had not sufficiently taken into account the speed with which the troops from Saloniki moved upon Constantinople and their remarkable organization.

That the Turkish government will ever recover any of this treasure which the ex-Sultan has in safe keeping in foreign capitals is to the last degree unlikely. Indeed, the banks in which the money is deposited may be relied upon to withhold all information as to its character and extent.

Moreover, several of the financial institutions where he is known to have money have announced that they will not even so far as to refuse to honor his signature as long as he remains a prisoner and he is not a free agent. It is fortunate that the Turkish government will not even so far as to refuse to honor his signature as long as he remains a prisoner and he is not a free agent. It is fortunate that the Turkish government will not even so far as to refuse to honor his signature as long as he remains a prisoner and he is not a free agent.

For in these days of democracy there are few, if any, of the anointed of the Lord who are not absolutely secure against the danger of any popular uprising or national cataclysm. Whenever a ruler is overthrown one of the first things that happens is the confiscation of his fortune.

The various reigning dynasties of France, of Spain, of Naples, of Tuscany, and of Parma have all undergone this experience within the last hundred years; and while Duke Ernest of Brunswick and of Cumberland, has through the chivalry of the present German Emperor recovered control of his enormous private fortune, which had been sequestered for more than a quarter of a century by Prince Bismarck, all the other property of the former House of Hanover remains confiscated.

One of the disadvantages to which rulers are subjected, and from which ordinary citizens are naturally immune, is the state of uncertainty in the popular mind as to their title to any property which they may possess. There is usually no question at all about the ownership of the banking deposits of a private individual, always providing that the money has not been stolen.

But all sorts of arguments are raised with regard to the rights of royalty to property. The latter may be divided for convenience sake into three classes, namely, their entirely private estate, resulting from legacies, from savings, and from successful investments; sometimes even speculations.

Then there is the income which the sovereign and the members of the reigning house derive from the national treasury under the head of civil list. The latter must not be regarded in any way as a stipend, but merely as a quid pro quo for crown lands which they have ceded to the nation. Thus in England the Queen lands which Queen Victoria and Edward VII. surrendered under their accession, and which have since been sold, are returned only to the national treasury yield an annual revenue by several million dollars, larger than that which the present King receives as civil list from the treasury.

Finally there is what is known as Crown property; that is to say, property which is, so to speak, entailed in the reigning house, so that it cannot be alienated. Thus in England the Crown property comprises Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, with their contents; sundry other palaces, and the real estate,

mining rights, &c., of the Duches of Lancaster and of Cornwall, including whole districts of the metropolis.

In Prussia the Crown property is of a still more varied description and is very extensive. It is the same in Austria, while in Russia it is estimated that nearly one-fifth of the cultivated area is embraced in what is known as the Crown domain.

As soon as ever a monarch loses his crown his civil list is stopped, no matter how much he may be morally entitled thereto through the contract which he has virtually made with the nation at the time of his accession. If his dynasty happens to be overthrown at the same time, the revolutionary government promptly proceeds to seize the Crown property, regardless of the fact that the fallen ruler has inherited it from a long line of ancestors, and that it has been owned by his family often for many hundreds of years.

The revolutionary government usually puts forward the argument that the basis of the right of the fallen dynasty to the property was its possession of sovereign power; that without the latter the reigning house would never have been able to retain its domains, and that since the sovereignty has passed from the family its title to the Crown property ceases, ipso facto, and becomes vested in the state.

Of course, there is always confusion as to what constitutes Crown property and what private property. Thus when King and Queen of Naples were driven from their capital all the contents of their palaces, their silver, even the lace and fans of the Queen were seized and confiscated.

Only two years ago the French tribunals gave judgment against ex-Empress Eugenie, who claimed ownership to all sorts of historic and artistic treasures which she had in the possession of the various museums and national galleries of France, and adorning the palaces of the Elysee, of Rambouillet, and of Compiègne, on the ground that they had been seized by her husband, Napoleon III, while at the present moment the question is being debated in the Chamber of Deputies of Brussels as to whether or not King Leopold should be permitted to sell the magnificent collection of paintings, including some almost priceless old masters, which he and his father, Leopold I, have formed at their suburban palace of Laeken. These pictures have been acquired, not by the state, but by the two Kings, with money taken from their own purse. But since the latter has been replenished every year by the civil list it is argued that the state has a right to demand that they be Crown property, and cannot be alienated.

The late Duc d'Aumale at the time when the private estates and private property of foreign sovereigns in this country had been seized, and the Duc d'Aumale, who had been exiled from France at the outset of the reign of Napoleon III, only managed to preserve his Chateau of Chantilly with its priceless contents from seizure by the French government. He was, however, detested by the Emperor and did not care to offend, as he himself kept his private hoard in Coutts' Bank in London.

When a sovereign or dynasty is overthrown it has no longer any legal or civil standing before the tribunals of the country, and has no means of appealing to the law for the protection of its property rights. That is why royal personages find it so difficult to recover their money beyond the reach of their own people; that is to say, in foreign banks.

London's great financial institutions have always been regarded with special favor by foreign sovereigns in this connection. Napoleon III, as I have just intimated, when he felt his throne tottering in the latter part of 1870 and in the spring of 1871 managed to transfer a considerable sum of money to Coutts' Bank, in the Strand, and it is on account of this—thanks to this precaution alone—that he, the Emperor, escaped the fate of the fallen Padishah from any attempt on the part of his jailers to extort from him by means of threats, maltreatment, and even tortures orders upon the custodians of his property for its surrender.

None has watched the attitude of the ex-Sultan's banks abroad in this matter with a greater amount of interest than the various crowned heads of Europe, and it must have been with a feeling of distinct relief that they have learned that Abdul Hamid's money is beyond the reach of the new government in Turkey, so secure, indeed, that even he himself cannot obtain possession of any portion thereof until he has been restored to full liberty and assurances have been given that he is an entirely free agent, and not acting under fear or compulsion. For it relieves their anxiety as to the safety of their own savings; that is to say, of the money they have put away in prevision of rainy days, and most of them have funds on deposit abroad.

For in these days of democracy there are few, if any, of the anointed of the Lord who are not absolutely secure against the danger of any popular uprising or national cataclysm. Whenever a ruler is overthrown one of the first things that happens is the confiscation of his fortune.

The various reigning dynasties of France, of Spain, of Naples, of Tuscany, and of Parma have all undergone this experience within the last hundred years; and while Duke Ernest of Brunswick and of Cumberland, has through the chivalry of the present German Emperor recovered control of his enormous private fortune, which had been sequestered for more than a quarter of a century by Prince Bismarck, all the other property of the former House of Hanover remains confiscated.

One of the disadvantages to which rulers are subjected, and from which ordinary citizens are naturally immune, is the state of uncertainty in the popular mind as to their title to any property which they may possess. There is usually no question at all about the ownership of the banking deposits of a private individual, always providing that the money has not been stolen.

But all sorts of arguments are raised with regard to the rights of royalty to property. The latter may be divided for convenience sake into three classes, namely, their entirely private estate, resulting from legacies, from savings, and from successful investments; sometimes even speculations.

Then there is the income which the sovereign and the members of the reigning house derive from the national treasury under the head of civil list. The latter must not be regarded in any way as a stipend, but merely as a quid pro quo for crown lands which they have ceded to the nation. Thus in England the Queen lands which Queen Victoria and Edward VII. surrendered under their accession, and which have since been sold, are returned only to the national treasury yield an annual revenue by several million dollars, larger than that which the present King receives as civil list from the treasury.

Finally there is what is known as Crown property; that is to say, property which is, so to speak, entailed in the reigning house, so that it cannot be alienated. Thus in England the Crown property comprises Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, with their contents; sundry other palaces, and the real estate,

mining rights, &c., of the Duches of Lancaster and of Cornwall, including whole districts of the metropolis.

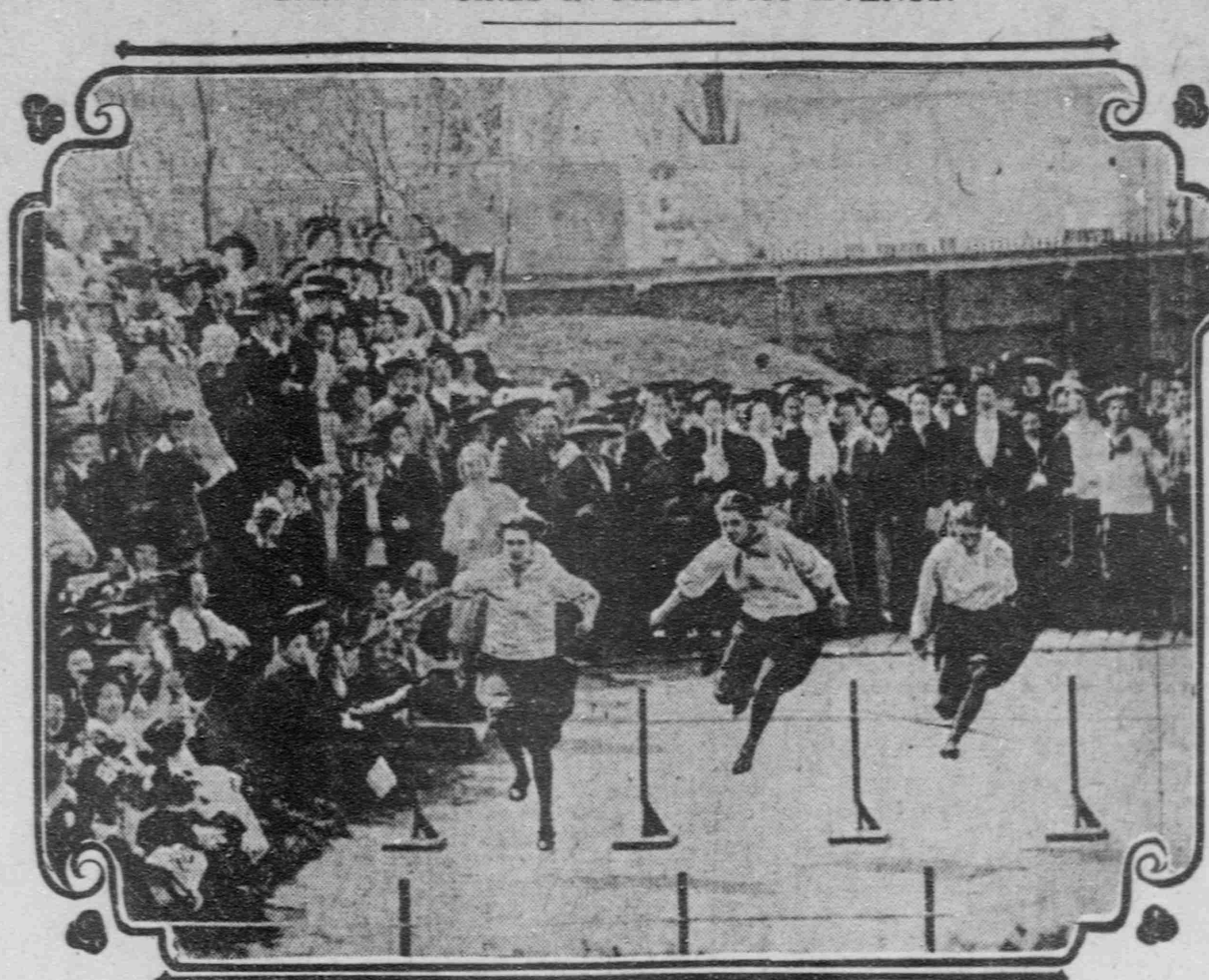
In Prussia the Crown property is of a still more varied description and is very extensive. It is the same in Austria, while in Russia it is estimated that nearly one-fifth of the cultivated area is embraced in what is known as the Crown domain.

As soon as ever a monarch loses his crown his civil list is stopped, no matter how much he may be morally entitled thereto through the contract which he has virtually made with the nation at the time of his accession. If his dynasty happens to be overthrown at the same time, the revolutionary government promptly proceeds to seize the Crown property, regardless of the fact that the fallen ruler has inherited it from a long line of ancestors, and that it has been owned by his family often for many hundreds of years.

The revolutionary government usually puts forward the argument that the basis of the right of the fallen dynasty to the property was its possession of sovereign power; that without the latter the reigning house would never have been able to retain its domains, and that since the sovereignty has passed from the family its title to the Crown property ceases, ipso facto, and becomes vested in the state.

Of course, there is always confusion as to what constitutes Crown property and what private property. Thus when King and Queen of Naples were driven from their capital all the contents of their palaces, their silver, even the lace and fans of the Queen were seized and confiscated.

BARNARD GIRLS IN FIELD DAY EVENTS.



Excellent records were established in many of the events at Barnard College recently. The picture shows some of the girls in a hurdle race.

WASHINGTON FIRES COSTLY

Valuable Records and Inventions Prey to Flames in Last Century.

White House Scene of Small Blaze During Occupancy of Martin Van Buren.

of the Austrian army, and probably the richest imperial personage of his day in Europe.

The late King of Italy and Queen Marguerite each used to keep a big account at the Bank of England, while during the three months that Emperor Frederick reigned over Germany he made use of the time to provide for the future of his widow by depositing a considerable amount of property in the Bank of England for her benefit.

In fact, there is probably no banking institution in the world that has had on its books so many customers of royal rank, and so many rulers, past and present, as "the Old Lady of Threadneedle street," the resources of whom are virtually unlimited, since it may be said to have behind her the financial backing of the entire British empire.

(Copyright, 1909, by the Breasted Company.)

WOMEN OF KOREAN COURT.

Great Reduction in Their Number. Influence They Once Exerted.

From the London Telegraph.

The visit of three Korean court ladies to Japan is an indication of the striking changes that have resulted from the Japanese occupation of the hermit kingdom. Two years ago there were no fewer than 1,500 ladies in waiting, now there are only 100.

This wholesale reduction naturally created consternation, and there was much lamentation among those whose services were dispensed with. Their lot, however, does not seem to have been altogether enviable. It appears that it has been the custom to take girls into the court from the age of 10, and thenceforth throughout the whole period of their natural lives they were never allowed to leave the precincts of the palace, so that they lived in absolute ignorance of the outside world.

The few who accompanied the Emperor on his recent tour gave evidence of the timidity which had resulted from their long confinement, for they could hardly be persuaded to enter the train, and they finally did so with manifest trepidation.

Hitherto the influence of these ladies at court has been very great. Having constant access to the ear of the sovereign on the one hand, and being, on the other, accessible to all the intriguing influences that prevailed in the unwholesome atmosphere of the court, their power exceeded even that of ministers of state.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The unreasonableness of the price of flour has prompted various suggestions of what may or should happen in case bread also goes up in price. A suggestion is made by a correspondent of the New York Tribune that a national crusade might well be started in favor of our native American cereal.

Life feels that "due credit is not given to the golden ears which have made the fertile valleys of the Middle West veritable mines of gold, that their food value is not properly appreciated, and that the kernels which make the country's pork and build the bone and sinew of the steers are not utilized by human beings as they ought to be." He pungently adds that there is no occasion for becoming excited over wheat corners present or prospective, so long as the cribs of the farmers are bulging with corn. The suggestion may be of importance to some foreign-born residents of this country, but most Americans are familiar with the virtues of corn pone, johnny cake and other delicacies made from corn meal, but if the price of flour is unfairly advanced, why should a high tariff on wheat, or on the perpetrators of the injustice?

From the Dundee Advertiser.

They are telling in San Francisco, with much appreciation, a story at the expense of a certain "pompous Britisher," who chided from Yokohama in the steamship Korea. Among the other passengers was Wong Kwong, a cultivated Chinaman, who is general manager of one of the most important engineering concerns

in his own country. The unnamed "Britisher" treated the little Celestial without a patronizing air that was endured without protest until a convenient moment came for retaliation. Wong had just finished telling a good story in the smoking room. "I say, my man," remarked the Britisher, as soon as the laughter had subsided, "you speak English very well for a Chinese." "Yes," replied Wong; "I have a great many Englishmen in my employment."

From the Baltimore American.

"I wonder what produces that tired feeling in spring?"

"I guess it's thinking about the summer vacation."

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"New York's last horsecar has just been abolished." The manuscript began.

The editor read no further. "This thing of writing stories about conditions three or four centuries hence has been overdone already," he said.

From the New York Times.

The impetuous poet had long worshipped the editor's daughter, and now, oh joy! his dream of bliss had come true. For she had said that she would be his, with a capital H. Still, in the first throes of his rapture he seemed strangely ill at ease. She was quick to notice it, and a shadow chased the sunshine from her fair face.

"Are you not happy?" she whispered. "Yes," he faltered.

"But something troubles you," she insisted. "What is it?" "I don't understand," he stammered.

"Tell me," she demanded. "There should be no secrets between us now that you have been accepted."

"Does your—does your father pay on acceptance—or—publication?" faltered the impetuous poet.

The glad light died from the eyes of the editor's daughter, and for the rest of the evening they talked about the weather.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"New York's last horsecar has just been abolished." The manuscript began.

The editor read no further. "This thing of writing stories about conditions three or four centuries hence has been overdone already," he said.

WASHINGTON FIRES COSTLY

Valuable Records and Inventions Prey to Flames in Last Century.

White House Scene of Small Blaze During Occupancy of Martin Van Buren.

of the Austrian army, and probably the richest imperial personage of his day in Europe.

The late King of Italy and Queen Marguerite each used to keep a big account at the Bank of England, while during the three months that Emperor Frederick reigned over Germany he made use of the time to provide for the future of his widow by depositing a considerable amount of property in the Bank of England for her benefit.

In fact, there is probably no banking institution in the world that has had on its books so many customers of royal rank, and so many rulers, past and present, as "the Old Lady of Threadneedle street," the resources of whom are virtually unlimited, since it may be said to have behind her the financial backing of the entire British empire.

(Copyright, 1909, by the Breasted Company.)

WOMEN OF KOREAN COURT.

Great Reduction in Their Number. Influence They Once Exerted.

From the London Telegraph.

The visit of three Korean court ladies to Japan is an indication of the striking changes that have resulted from the Japanese occupation of the hermit kingdom. Two years ago there were no fewer than 1,500 ladies in waiting, now there are only 100.

This wholesale reduction naturally created consternation, and there was much lamentation among those whose services were dispensed with. Their lot, however, does not seem to have been altogether enviable. It appears that it has been the custom to take girls into the court from the age of 10, and thenceforth throughout the whole period of their natural lives they were never allowed to leave the precincts of the palace, so that they lived in absolute ignorance of the outside world.

The few who accompanied the Emperor on his recent tour gave evidence of the timidity which had resulted from their long confinement, for they could hardly be persuaded to enter the train, and they finally did so with manifest trepidation.

Hitherto the influence of these ladies at court has been very great. Having constant access to the ear of the sovereign on the one hand, and being, on the other, accessible to all the intriguing influences that prevailed in the unwholesome atmosphere of the court, their power exceeded even that of ministers of state.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The unreasonableness of the price of flour has prompted various suggestions of what may or should happen in case bread also goes up in price. A suggestion is made by a correspondent of the New York Tribune that a national crusade might well be started in favor of our native American cereal.

Life feels that "due credit is not given to the golden ears which have made the fertile valleys of the Middle West veritable mines of gold, that their food value is not properly appreciated, and that the kernels which make the country's pork and build the bone and sinew of the steers are not utilized by human beings as they ought to be." He pungently adds that there is no occasion for becoming excited over wheat corners present or prospective, so long as the cribs of the farmers are bulging with corn. The suggestion may be of importance to some foreign-born residents of this country, but most Americans are familiar with the virtues of corn pone, johnny cake and other delicacies made from corn meal, but if the price of flour is unfairly advanced, why should a high tariff on wheat, or on the perpetrators of the injustice?

From the Dundee Advertiser.

They are telling in San Francisco, with much appreciation, a story at the expense of a certain "pompous Britisher," who chided from Yokohama in the steamship Korea. Among the other passengers was Wong Kwong, a cultivated Chinaman, who is general manager of one of the most important engineering concerns

in his own country. The unnamed "Britisher" treated the little Celestial without a patronizing air that was endured without protest until a convenient moment came for retaliation. Wong had just finished telling a good story in the smoking room. "I say, my man," remarked the Britisher, as soon as the laughter had subsided, "you speak English very well for a Chinese." "Yes," replied Wong; "I have a great many Englishmen in my employment."

From the Baltimore American.

"I wonder what produces that tired feeling in spring?"

"I guess it's thinking about the summer vacation."

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"New York's last horsecar has just been abolished." The manuscript began.

The editor read no further. "This thing of writing stories about conditions three or four centuries hence has been overdone already," he said.

From the New York Times.

The impetuous poet had long worshipped the editor's daughter, and now, oh joy! his dream of bliss had come true. For she had said that she would be his, with a capital H. Still, in the first throes of his rapture he seemed strangely ill at ease. She was quick to notice it, and a shadow chased the sunshine from her fair face.

"Are you not happy?" she whispered. "Yes," he faltered.

"But something troubles you," she insisted. "What is it?" "I don't understand," he stammered.

"Tell me," she demanded. "There should be no secrets between us now that you have been accepted."

"Does your—does your father pay on acceptance—or—publication?" faltered the impetuous poet.

The glad light died from the eyes of the editor's daughter, and for the rest of the evening they talked about the weather.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"New York's last horsecar has just been abolished." The manuscript began.

The editor read no further. "This thing of writing stories about conditions three or four centuries hence has been overdone already," he said.

WASHINGTON FIRES COSTLY

Valuable Records and Inventions Prey to Flames in Last Century.

White House Scene of Small Blaze During Occupancy of Martin Van Buren.

of the Austrian army, and probably the richest imperial personage of his day in Europe.

The late King of Italy and Queen Marguerite each used to keep a big account at the Bank of England, while during the three months that Emperor Frederick reigned over Germany he made use of the time to provide for the future of his widow by depositing a considerable amount of property in the Bank of England for her benefit.

In fact, there is probably no banking institution in the world that has had on its books so many customers of royal rank, and so many rulers, past and present, as "the Old Lady of Threadneedle street," the resources of whom are virtually unlimited, since it may be said to have behind her the financial backing of the entire British empire.

(Copyright, 1909, by the Breasted Company.)

WOMEN OF KOREAN COURT.

Great Reduction in Their Number. Influence They Once Exerted.

From the London Telegraph.

The visit of three Korean court ladies to Japan is an indication of the striking changes that have resulted from the Japanese occupation of the hermit kingdom. Two years ago there were no fewer than 1,500 ladies in waiting, now there are only 100.

This wholesale reduction naturally created consternation, and there was much lamentation among those whose services were dispensed with. Their lot, however, does not seem to have been altogether enviable. It appears that it has been the custom to take girls into the court from the age of 10, and thenceforth throughout the whole period of their natural lives they were never allowed to leave the precincts of the palace, so that they lived in absolute ignorance of the outside world.

The few who accompanied the Emperor on his recent tour gave evidence of the timidity which had resulted from their long confinement, for they could hardly be persuaded to enter the train, and they finally did so with manifest trepidation.

Hitherto the influence of these ladies at court has been very great. Having constant access to the ear of the sovereign on the one hand, and being, on the other, accessible to all the intriguing influences that prevailed in the unwholesome atmosphere of the court, their power exceeded even that of ministers of state.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The unreasonableness of the price of flour has prompted various suggestions of what may or should happen in case bread also goes up in price. A suggestion is made by a correspondent of the New York Tribune that a national crusade might well be started in favor of our native American cereal.

Life feels that "due credit is not given to the golden ears which have made the fertile valleys of the Middle West veritable mines of gold, that their food value is not properly appreciated, and that the kernels which make the country's pork and build the bone and sinew of the steers are not utilized by human beings as they ought to be." He pungently adds that there is no occasion for becoming excited over wheat corners present or prospective, so long as the cribs of the farmers are bulging with corn. The suggestion may be of importance to some foreign-born residents of this country, but most Americans are familiar with the virtues of corn pone, johnny cake and other delicacies made from corn meal, but if the price of flour is unfairly advanced, why should a high tariff on wheat, or on the perpetrators of the injustice?

From the Dundee Advertiser.

They are telling in San Francisco, with much appreciation, a story at the expense of a certain "pompous Britisher," who chided from Yokohama in the steamship Korea. Among the other passengers was Wong Kwong, a cultivated Chinaman, who is general manager of one of the most important engineering concerns

in his own country. The unnamed "Britisher" treated the little Celestial without a patronizing air that was endured without protest until a convenient moment came for retaliation. Wong had just finished telling a good story in the smoking room. "I say, my man," remarked the Britisher, as soon as the laughter had subsided, "you speak English very well for a Chinese." "Yes," replied Wong; "I have a great many Englishmen in my employment."

From the Baltimore American.

"I wonder what produces that tired feeling in spring?"

"I guess it's thinking about the summer vacation."

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"New York's last horsecar has just been abolished." The manuscript began.

The editor read no further. "This thing of writing stories about conditions three or four centuries hence has been overdone already," he said.

From the New York Times.

The impetuous poet had long worshipped the editor's daughter, and now, oh joy! his dream of bliss had come true. For she had said that she would be his, with a capital H. Still, in the first throes of his rapture he seemed strangely ill at ease. She was quick to notice it, and a shadow chased the sunshine from her fair face.

"Are you not happy?" she whispered. "Yes," he faltered.

"But something troubles you," she insisted. "What is it?" "I don't understand," he stammered.

"Tell me," she demanded. "There should be no secrets between us now that you have been accepted."

"Does your—does your father pay on acceptance—or—publication?" faltered the impetuous poet.

The glad light died from the eyes of the editor's daughter, and for the rest of the evening they talked about the weather.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"New York's last horsecar has just been abolished." The manuscript began.

The editor read no further. "This thing of writing stories about conditions three or four centuries hence has been overdone already," he said.

DOOMS HORSE RACING

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The opening of the Canadian racing season at Toronto yesterday and of the Manitoba season at Brandon to-morrow brings to American lovers of the sport of kings sorrowful thoughts of the fall of their favorite pastime. When one reads in the sporting journals that the Buffalo Handicap failed to fill, that the stakes at Rome, N. Y., had to be reopened because there were not enough entries, that the Terre Haute Handicap was called off,